



Discount U.S. Criticism Of U.K.

"SOCIAL PENICILLIN" FOR CO-OPERATIVES

OTTAWA, (CPA).—"Co-operatives today need a 'social penicillin' to immunize them against decay," stated Father M. M. Coady, of St. Francis-Xavier Extension Department, in a keynote address to over 80 co-op educators, editors and personnel managers meeting in Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, recently.

Dr. Coady stressed the importance of selling the idea of the legitimacy of group action and the belief that economic democracy is the road to full democracy.



PERSONAL STUFF

BY
E. E. R.

I'm reading John Gunther's latest book, "Behind the Curtain". He is, you will recall, the author of the famous "Inside" books—"Inside Europe", "Inside Asia", "Inside U.S.A.". Any person who chooses such very large subjects must of necessity do a lot of skimming over the surface. But a trained observer can pick up a great deal of information in a visit to a country, especially one whose credentials give him an entry into every official circle. The general impression of Gunther's books have been that his "Inside Europe" was something of a masterpiece, "Inside Asia" was superficial and "Inside U.S.A." a highly useful collection of information about every part of the United States. I don't know what will be said about "Behind the Curtain". My own impression is that it will help to give readers some valuable background information in respect to the events which are now disturbing the world. I have been particularly interested in the chapters on Yugoslavia. Gunther talked to Tito and his associates and did a lot of browsing around among ordinary citizens. His observations, which were recorded earlier in the year, seem to be authenticated by events of the past few days. The breach between Tito and the Stalinists appeared to him to be irreparable. That's the way it looks to everyone now.

Things are tough in Yugoslavia. There is not enough of anything to go around. But Gunther found an exceedingly high morale among the people and a unity such as the country has never known before. Tito's associates in the government appeared to be completely loyal and there seemed to be no discontent among the people in spite of an economic austerity that was everywhere apparent. Gunther had some harsh words for Ernest Bevin who is reported to have said about the Stalin-Tito quarrel that it was a falling-out between two things and of no interest to honest nations. The American writer thinks that is a stupid approach to the question. He gives very great significance.

(Continued on Page 8)



U.S. Oil Interests Move To Stop Canada Imports

OTTAWA, (CPA).—The extent to which American oil interests plan ahead to restrict free enterprise for the protection of their own position is revealed by Beland Honderich, in a recent dispatch from Washington to the Toronto Star.

The American Senate will shortly consider an amendment to the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act which would restrict oil imports into the U.S. to 5% of consumption. Why? In anticipation of the day when western Canadian oil production reaches the point that export markets are required.

"Today this presents no problem to Canada," Honderich states. "But in the next few years it could. With Alberta oil production now nearing prairie demands, producers are looking elsewhere for markets that will warrant continued development. Because of the high cost of moving this oil to Ontario and Quebec, producers regard the mid-western states as the logical and economical outlet for their mounting output."

WORLD OUTPUT OF MEAT TO INCREASE

OTTAWA, (CPA).—European meat production is still only 62% of prewar levels, while North American meat production stands at 135% of prewar years, according to a new report on the world meat and livestock situation issued by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations.

Prospects are good for improvement of meat production this year, the report shows. A mild winter in Europe meant a great saving of

(Continued on Page 8)

THE SHIP'S SINKING!
SO WHAT!
IT'S YOUR BOAT
AIN'T IT?

"Unjust, Unreasonable" Says N.Y. Times Writer

OTTAWA, (CPA).—"Many of the criticisms of British policy now being made in the United States are either unjust, unreasonable or irrelevant."

That observation does not come from some Socialist, anxious to refute the misrepresentations of Britain's Labor Government. It is the opening paragraph of a news dispatch sent back from London by Clifton Daniels to the New York Times on August 15. It appears that the Times correspondent was driven by the barrage of American criticism of British Labor to make a

(Continued on Page 8)

OLEO SALES UP AS BUTTER DECREASES

OTTAWA, (CPA).—Oleomargarine has been on the market in quantity for only six months, so that it is premature to draw any final conclusions regarding its effect on consumption levels or butter sales. But trends are emerging from the statistics available to date.

Butter consumption is down anywhere from 3 to 3.5 million pounds per month. Meanwhile, oleo sales are running at 5.5 million pounds per month; that was the figure for July, while May and June ran somewhat higher.

It appears therefore that the drop in butter consumption is more than made up by oleo consumption—to the extent of about 2 to 2.5 million pounds a month. In other words, the increased consumption of the two "bread spreads", as compared to consumption of butter alone before restrictions were lifted on oleo, runs to nearly 30 million pounds a year.

Barking Up Wrong Tree
Butter stocks, however, have not increased alarmingly over previous years. Latest figures place them at 60 millions, as compared with 45 millions at this date last

(Continued on page 8)

In the U.S.

PRICE SUPPORT IS URGED FOR CHEESE

OTTAWA, (CPA).—A price support program for American cheese has been recommended in Washington by Department of Agriculture dairy experts.

The crisis in the cheese market has been caused mainly by the United Kingdom, due to the dollar shortage, withdrawing as a buyer before the anticipated 125 million pound purchase had been completed. The United Kingdom had purchased about 80 million pounds of cheese so far this year.

The cheese industry has therefore a surplus of some 40 million pounds, which it had planned to send to the U.K. It is this potential surplus which is behind the demand for price support.

Quebec Provincial Police 'Explain' Asbestos Action

OTTAWA, (CPA).—Something new in the way of post-mortems has turned up in the wake of the Asbestos strike in Quebec. It is understandable that management or the union might wish, for the sake of public relations, to present their side of the case during the strike, or even after it has ended. But this time it's the provincial police!

No one was under illusions that the provincial police weren't important participants in the Asbestos

strike. Within hours of their arrival on the scene last February, their conduct became the subject of protest by the Asbestos Town Council. Now, however—can it be a twinging conscience?—they have published and distributed a brochure explaining what they did and why they did it.

Authorship Not Known
Printed on slick paper, 27 pages long, with no authorship acknowledged, 10,000 copies are being distributed.

(Continued on Page 8)

68% OPPOSE RACE DISCRIMINATION

OTTAWA, (CPA).—Recently an Ontario court upheld the right of property owners to bind each other not to sell to people of certain races or color.

"This," comments the Gallup Poll, "is one instance where apparently the view of the land does not reflect majority opinion." A sampling of opinion revealed that only one in five Canadians approved.

The question asked was: "If you were buying a home and the neighbors asked you to sign an agreement promising not to sell or rent it later to people of certain races or color, would you be willing, or not willing to sign such an agreement?"

The result showed:
Would sign19%
Would refuse68
Qualified4
Undecided9.

Rebuke U.S. Firm

WAR EARNINGS CUT IMPOSED BY COURT

WASHINGTON.—A lot of Americans will agree with a decision by Marvin Jones, Chief Judge of the Court of Claims, who for more than 20 years was a congressman from Texas.

Jones said it was "unthinkable" to give in to a manufacturing company's claim for profits of 50 to 100 per cent on wartime orders for vital airplane parts.

At the time the Lord Manufacturing Co. of Erie, Pa., was supplying

(Continued on page 8)

PROVINCIAL CO-OP IN NEWFOUNDLAND

OTTAWA, (CPA).—The Board of Directors of the Co-operative Union of Canada has offered to assist the co-operators of Newfoundland in organizing a provincial union during the coming fall and winter.

This offer was made following a request for assistance presented by a delegation of five Newfoundland leaders, headed by Mr. Cyril Jones, Government Co-operative field worker, to the mid-summer board meeting of the CUC, in Moncton, August 3-4.

Mr. A. Friesen, president of CUC, assured the delegation that they would have a representative of the national body at the organization meeting to be held at Grand Falls in November.

The directors approved the selection of London, Ontario, for the 1950 Canadian Co-operative Congress.

From Britain To The Continent

Amsterdam — By Airmail

THE MOST difficult thing to do when travelling is to find time to write about what you have seen and heard. Here I am in Holland. Back of me lies a most stimulating trip through England and Denmark. My diary has already grown to 15,000 words; and in this first letter I can only hope to give you a few of the highlights.

What strikes one very forcibly in both England and Denmark is the absence of war-mongering and hysteria so prevalent in the United States, and to a lesser degree, in Canada. The people here are not pro-Communist; they are anti-Communist. But do not have the same fear of a war with Russia as is being engendered in North America.

Everyone I have spoken to is severely critical of the U.S. attitude. The big question on people's minds, both in England and on the continent, is how best to get the countries on a firm footing, less dependent on the dollar countries and able to meet the situation when Marshall Aid ends.

Recent U.S. Attitude

There is considerable resentment against the holler-than-thou attitude as expressed in the U.S. criticism of Britain and continental countries. As is emphasized so often, these countries were occupied and/or bombed; their industries were destroyed. While they are now picking up from a point lower than in 1939, the U.S., with all its manpower and resources, with no bomb destruction, was able to speed up productivity, to take advantage of every technological advance, and to place herself on a stronger economic footing than ever before.

Over here they could not do that. How, therefore—in view of their need of resources and equipment, in view of the heavy capital expenditures that must be made, in view of the fact that they cannot match North American mass-production—can they meet the lower export prices demanded by the U.S. and Canada? Without exports to North America, they have no hope of relieving the dollar shortage. I think the situation and outlook over here can be summed up by saying: How can there be stability, and a solution of the problems, when U.S. insists on exporting all she can and importing as little as possible?

I find everyone most kindly disposed toward Canada, most anxious to increase trade, and most desperately in need of the lumber, fish, fruit and base metals that we have to sell. But they haven't the dollars, so everyone pleads for a better understanding of the problems over here and for as much help as possible in the importation of goods, even if it does entail a higher price as compared with the mass-produced importations from elsewhere.

Health and Security

It is positively inspiring to note the determination of the Social Democratic governments to provide health and security to the mass of the people, even if it does entail some sacrifice at the present time.

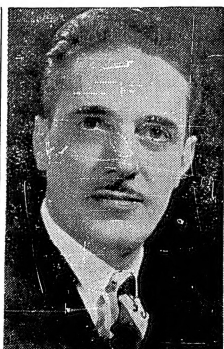
In the post-war period, the government of Britain has repaired and reconstructed bombed-out dwellings, and built new ones, to a total of just under one million. The objective of the plan was to build 760,000 new homes. They have been built, or are in the process of construction. The government subsidizes each home rental for a period varying from 50 to 60 years at the rate of \$62.50 a year. The local government is also expected to subsidize to a similar extent. For homes containing three bedrooms the average rent is \$5.00 a week including tax charges.

In its basic approach, I am very much taken with the Health Services program in Britain. There are many problems to be solved and kinks to be ironed out; but certainly that is to be expected in a new endeavour of such magnitude. Every person is covered for health services and every type of medical service is free.

What is called National Insurance in Britain gives far greater over-all protection than anything

By HAROLD WINCH, M.L.A.

British Columbia C.C.F. Provincial Leader



HAROLD WINCH, M.L.A.

known in Canada. It can rightly be called cradle-to-the-grave protection. Here again, many problems must be ironed out, but it is understandable when one realizes that the central office in Newcastle contains the files of 28 million persons.

The National Insurance plan covers unemployment insurance benefits, retirement, widowhood, family allowances, maternity benefits, and death grants. Injured workmen are paid under the Industrial Injuries Act.

Everyone appears to agree that

the Labor Government is doing a good job in the field of education. Six thousand schools were destroyed in bombing raids. There is a very large school construction program. All major text books, pens, pencils and exercise books, are supplied free.

One hears considerable grumbling about the rationing of certain foodstuffs. Undoubtedly it is severe—not only for the government that has to impose it, but for the poor housewife who has the formidable task of trying to put up appetizing meals daily. But the people are all getting their fair share of what can be made available; and are receiving a balanced diet.

In Copenhagen the other day I met a group of Englishmen spending a week in Denmark. I asked how they were enjoying the food, and they unanimously answered: "It's wonderful, but it's so upsetting. We can't stand it—too much meat, cream and cheese."

Ten years ago Britain imported 64% of its food; today only 50%.

Building for the Future

Ten years ago rickets in Britain were an everyday sight. During three weeks in England I saw only three children with bony knees and elbows and looking obviously underfed. That included my visits to the slums, too. Britain

is building for the future, and apparently feels that the start should be made with the children of today. The babies in the poorest of families can receive the same nourishing food values as Prince Charlie in Clarence House. If you haven't the money, you get it free.

The other day the chief medical officer for Britain, in a radio broadcast, declared that rates for maternity mortality, infant mortality and communicable diseases, are the lowest on record. He concluded by saying that he credited this remarkable achievement to the enlightened sensible policy of the present government.

Next letter I hope to write about Denmark, its housing, its co-operatives and schools. I am greatly impressed with what is being attempted in that country.

Don't Want Tories

If what I have seen in the past month is Socialism, then the sooner we have it for all mankind, the better. Naturally, in lands of austerity, where governments are facing gigantic tasks, there is a lot of grumbling, and sometimes with cause. When I asked the man in the street, on the job, in the pub, what he thought about the present government, he had lots of criticism to offer.

But when I said, "Well, how about a Conservative government, then?" the answer invariably came back, "Good God, NO!"

The Labor Government will be re-elected.

Paradise Lost

THE BRITISH Tories are sighing about the good old days. The Recorder, Tory paper, says: "The voters are thinking about the good old times of 1938. Compared to 1948, the year 1938 seems like a Garden of Eden. It seems like a paradise lost. There was no shortage of silk stockings."

The London Tribune, Socialist weekly, takes the Tories back to their lost paradise, providing as a guide Lord Kemsley, owner of the Daily Sketch and many other Tory papers.

On January 26th, 1938, the Daily Sketch was carrying out a charity campaign in the "paradise-which-we-have-lost."

And this is what it said:
Inside The Garden

"New milk is rarely to be seen on the poor man's table. Babies by the hundred are weaned on condensed milk diluted with water, or crusts are dipped into it for the little ones to suck."

"A daily supply of fresh milk does much to build up the bodies and health of children. Social workers agree that in many cases milk is even more important than ordinary food."

HIGHER WAGES FOR PAPER, PULP WORKERS

QUEBEC.—Pay hikes of one to three cents an hour are provided by new agreements signed by the A.F. of L. Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers with four pulp and paper companies operating in this province.

Approximately 450 workers are involved in the wage raise. Mechanics now will receive \$1.35 an hour and helpers \$1.13. Workers who have 20 years' service will get three weeks' annual holidays under the new contracts.

"Free milk is now being distributed at many Daily Sketch Winter Relief Fund centres in London: Hundreds of gallons are given every week."

"The recipients include women recovering from childbirth, convalescents, nursing mothers, consumptives, acute cases of illness being nursed at home, and elderly people who cannot afford the luxury of fresh milk."

And now, say the Kemsley scribes, return a Tory Government and Great Britain will begin on "Paradise Regained."

Crusts dipped in a weak solution of condensed milk, charity centers where consumptives may beg for free milk—but no shortage of silk stockings.

What a garden, what a paradise, what a party!—Socialist Call.

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THE PEOPLE SPEAK

FUTURE C.C.F. POLICY

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: With regard to the controversy going on at present within the C.C.F. as to the future policy of the party, I find myself in agreement with the views expressed by De Bunker and Norman P. Finnmere in the issue of August 6th.

I have always held the view that our policy should be clearly defined, on a practical basis, and so planned that it could be put into effect immediately the party was placed in power.

This requires careful study of economic affairs and the presence in the party of skilled men who would be prepared to transform technical ideas into practical effect. Unfortunately of late years there has been a great influx into the party of people who are dissatisfied with present day conditions but who have no clear idea of how to remedy same, and no understanding of Socialist philosophy. More unfortunately the leadership of the C.C.F. to my mind to a great extent reflects this state of mind.

In my early years when studying Socialism I found very few people who did any serious thinking along those lines and the common expression of opinion was that not ten per cent of the working population used their heads, but "thought through their stomachs." This has been clearly proved twice in Alberta. In 1921 a farmers' government was elected by people who were fed up with things as they were, and they said, with their vote, we want things changed, we don't know how to do it, but you go ahead and change things and we will back you up. Unfortunately the leaders of the U.F.A. while honest and well-meaning men, were not economists, and they contented themselves with administering the affairs of the province in an honest and efficient manner. But this was not good enough, and when the depression came along, and Mr. Aberhart presented his program, the hungry people again said, we don't know what you are talking about, but if you can fix things go ahead and do it. Again they elected a government with no economic knowledge, but owing to the war, and the development of the oil industry, during the last ten years, that government has been given credit for a lot of things for which they are not responsible.

When the next depression hits I hope that if a hungry people should elect a C.C.F. government that we will have a program to remedy the situation and leadership capable of putting that program into effect. To my mind this can only be done by a clear understanding of what Socialism really means, and a planned program of how to transform our capitalistic system into a Socialist one. A

has brought them to a realization that a compromise is inevitable. Nobody knows.

But, wherever this conference takes place a picture of Joe Stalin should be hung for all to see and to remind them of the alternative.

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watering down of Socialism will only result in the failure of our policy, as evidenced by the confusion existing in all parts of the world where attempts are being made to reform the present system.

I would say that at the November convention we should define our Provincial, Dominion and International policy, keeping in mind that method of application of such policies may vary in various countries according to the political conditions existing in those countries. For instance Russia where power was gained by revolution will differ very much from Canada where there has been a slow political evolution for nearly a hundred years. But the end in all countries should be the same "that wealth produced by physical and mental labor applied to the resources of the country, should be distributed in such an equitable manner as to give to all the people the highest standard of living possible."

B. NUGENT.

Three Hills.

SIGNIFICANCE OF GERMAN ELECTION

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: I was very much surprised when I received the People's Weekly of August 20 and found that no mention was made of the German election. Two things were very much noteworthy. One was the very high percentage of voters who went to the polls, after we had been led to believe that a general apathy existed, and the other was the high percentage of the Social Democratic vote under the circumstances prevailing. The Social Democrats polled 29 1/2 % of the vote compared to 31 % for the Rightest Christian Democrats, a very good showing when we remember that Socialism was not an issue in the election.

Nobody disputes that it was a free election, but the voters were told beforehand that no matter which party won, the Supreme Military Government would not permit any "Social Experiments" at this time. Had this not

been clear to the voters the outcome would likely have been different.

The issue of Socialism vs. private enterprise in Western Germany is by no means settled yet.

ADOLF JOHNSON.

Viking.

ON "CAREFUL TACTICS"

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: Congratulations to the People's Weekly for publishing the letters by Finnmere and Froebel, criticizing "careful tactics". Perhaps this indicates that we will soon move away from the "permanent" ban on "dangerous" discussion in the letter columns.

Carefulness, from one point of view, can be justified. It can be called a strategic withdrawal in the face of the overwhelming propaganda weapons wielded by manslinging politicians such as Manning and Low.

However, I fear that such with-

drawals may be continuous. And any hope of matching the power of the millionaire press now serving Liberal, P.C. and S.C. is out of the question.

An alternative appears on the polls which we won or nearly won last June. Here one finds almost invariably a Socialist of the type who is often accused of "scaring" the electorate; a man or woman who has the answer to every question, who faces all issues squarely, and who discusses them endlessly with his neighbors. Similar potentials are available almost everywhere, especially in the ranks of the young people.

We must develop these potentials, both in polls now barren, and in areas where large population swamps existing workers.

To this end, the letter columns at least must be open to all controversial discussion, including Atlantic Pact. And our pamphlet supply, once revenue-yielding and now almost extinct, must be built up and advertised.

Not careful tactics, but education, is the C.C.F. hope against stealth, wealth and lies.

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TIRED OF INSULTS

IT IS NOT surprising that British newspapers are striking back at the United States press whose attacks on the Labor government and the British workers have been vicious in the extreme. And Canadian papers have been very little better.

The pattern of American and Canadian criticism is the same. The British workers are not working hard enough. Social security has made them lazy. They have no incentive to work. Therefore the dollar crisis is of their own making. If they were prepared to do with less, and work harder, they could produce cheaper and could get a bigger piece of the market in the United States and Canada, thus earning the necessary dollars with which to pay for imports from the dollar countries.

As we have pointed out in these columns before, this is the most dishonest eyewash. The very newspapers who are printing such nonsense would be the first to howl to high heaven about the "dumping" of British goods on this continent. Indeed, *The Financial Post*, which even in its latest issue has an article damning Britain because it doesn't devalue the pound and produce cheaper, has already been shouting for the application of an anti-dumping law against British goods which have been underselling Canadian-produced articles of the same type.

But the British people are not taking the abuse they are getting from this side of the Atlantic. Some of their newspapers are hitting back in vigorous fashion. And not only the supporters of the government. The *Tory Daily Telegraph* said it is too easy to say that the only method of closing a dollar deficit is to earn a dollar income, and it asks: "What about the U.S. tariffs which keep out British dollar exports?"

The *Sunday Pictorial*, which supports the government, puts it more bluntly: "We British are tired of Yankee insults. During the past few weeks it has been impossible to pick up a newspaper without reading onslaughts against this country, its political leaders and its people. Our traducers have not stopped short of downright lies."

CMA's POOR ARGUMENT

IN ITS official publication, *Industry*, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association produces the argument designed to end all arguments about corporation profits. It says: "If all corporate profits, after taxes and dividends, earned by Canadian business in 1948 were sliced up into even shares for every man, woman and child in the country, each individual would get only \$69.08, or a bare 19 cents a day!"

Why dividends paid to shareholders of the corporations should be excluded from profits earned by the corporations is a little difficult to understand. Dividends are part of net profits and are paid out of net profits.

But taking the CMA's figure, whittled down to the place where it provides the unanswerable argument, there is still something to be said. \$69.08 per person would amount to \$345.40 for a family of five, or close to \$30.00 a month.

Now we realize that such figures should not be used at all. Some corporate profits must be used for reinvestment, even where substantial amounts have been put in depreciation reserves. But this is the CMA's argument and it cannot object to it being followed through to show that the "bare 19 cents a day" per person would mean something worthwhile to the average family.

But of course there is no need to make such a division as the CMA suggests to get more equality of income. A very large part of the population requires no more than it is now getting. Another very large part requires more than \$30 per month more for each family.

NEW DEFINITIONS

THE WORDS "public ownership" must have a greater appeal than we think. Recently a speaker at a meeting of a Canadian business organization said there were three kinds of ownership, private, public and state. He defined private ownership as that of the local grocer or the local barber, the man who owns his own business himself. Public ownership, he said, should include all companies "whose shares are open for the public to buy". State ownership would mean ownership by the state itself.

We must admit the ingenuity of these definitions. They certainly throw all previous thinking on the matter out the window. The C.P.R. is "publicly owned". So is Canadian Industries (Dupont), General Motors, International Nickel, Aluminium Limited and all the other corporations whose shares are for sale to the public. That's public ownership. With an imagination like that, no wonder the guy is a big business man.

And "state ownership" is not public ownership. By that reasoning the state is not public. Neither is government, nor parliament, nor legislatures. They are something apart—the state.

If they can make the "public" accept that line they deserve to be big business men.

THE THIRD COLUMN

THAT TORY MIND

"Labor", Washington, July 30:
"F. A. Wadsworth, former mayor of Wadsworth, England, recently talked to a Chamber of Commerce at Santa Maria, California.

Wadsworth gave Americans some pertinent advice on how to keep the Truman Administration from establishing here a 'socialist government' like that in Britain, but his most interesting remark was this:

"Members of the British Parliament have raised their pay from 400 pounds (\$1,600) a year to 1,000 pounds (\$4,000). Politics is now a paying game."

"In the 'good old days' for which Wadsworth yearns, only big landholders and other 'gentlemen' with independent incomes could afford to be members of Parliament. The \$4,000 annual pay has made it possible for working men to share in writing their country's laws. This typical Tory doesn't like that.

"He was cheered by the Chamber of Commerce members, who, though Americans, are Tories, too."

BAH! INDEED

Mrs. Elsie Mart in U.F.C. Information, August:

"A brilliant young woman in Saskatchewan gained her degree in agriculture at the University of Saskatchewan and specialized in horticulture. Having learned of a vacancy in the horticultural division at an horticultural farm, she made application to the appropriate authority at Ottawa for the opportunity to fill the vacancy and received the following:

"Dear Miss:

"With reference to competition (number) for appointment to the Horticulture Division of the Experimental Farms Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture in which you registered, I have to advise you that the Department has stated that only male appointees would be acceptable for the present and future vacancies.

"Under the circumstances, I am sorry to say it will not be possible to give further consideration to your application.

"Yours truly,
'Secretary.'

"Which means: It was very fine of you young woman to spend four years of your time to scientifically educate yourself in an important branch of agriculture but you must now just get yourself some apple seeds and cherry seeds and grow nice apple trees and cherry trees or go to the U.S.A. or some other country where your knowledge and talent will be recognized and appreciated.

"Equality of opportunity regardless of sex—Bah!"

HATS OFF TO BRITAIN

One of the finest tributes which has been paid to the success of Britain's postwar housing program was made by the United States delegate to the Economic Commission for Europe, meeting at Geneva, Switzerland, when he said:

"If everybody in Europe were building houses as fast and economically as the British we would not need a housing committee."

FOOTPRINTS

DEMOCRACY—A SOCIAL FAITH

BY J. P. GRIFFIN



"What shall I do then with Jesus which is called the Christ?"

WE LIVE in times of profoundly effective social change. The competitive capitalist system is now fighting for its very existence in almost every part of the civilized world. After a trial of some one hundred and fifty years duration in Europe it has shown itself to be a hopeless failure. The last thirty-five years have for the most of the peoples of Europe passed in an unbroken succession of misery, degradation and want.

On the North American Continent the full effect of its blighting influence has not had time to be felt as yet by most of the people. But the iniquity of its operation has, even here, given rise to the C.C.F. which, in fifteen short years, after an obscure beginning around a table in the City of Calgary, has become its major challenger across the whole of the Dominion.

Now there must be some deep-seated flaw in a system which has so conspicuously failed in so many parts of the world. We of the C.C.F. hold that the system has failed, not only from a materialistic point of view or from a social point of view, but, more terribly still, it has failed in its insensibility to moral and spiritual values. For us then our party has a deeply religious significance and many find in it an opportunity to do the things which the Founder

of Christianity said ought to be done. We feel that society can and should be in all its relationships a Christ-like society.

Consider for a moment how un-Christ-like system of monopoly capitalism is; in its aggression, in the rewards it hands out for cunning and deceit, in the way it crushes the weak in its drive for private power, in its callous disregard for the welfare of old people and little children, and in its incitement to mass murder upon the battlefields of the world.

Compare Jesus for a minute with the modern tycoon as he is played up in the servile press of the day. Consider the eloquence, the wit, and the personality of Jesus! Can anyone doubt for a minute that, had he cared to, he could not have been one of the richest men in Palestine? He could have had the population of Palestine as his willing and enthusiastic supporters if he had been willing to set himself up as a dictator over them. Instead of which he was content to be their humble servant, without a home, without security, and without pay. He had no trouble at all in outsmarting his enemies, yet he never did one of them any harm. He could have easily placed himself at the head of the greatest monopoly of worldly wealth that the merchants of his day had ever seen. But he would not then have been the savior of men!

Anyone may become Christ-like in building a Christ-like world, and this is the task to which the workers of the world have now addressed themselves.

National Marketing Machinery

Building The Hard Way

By Donald C. MacDonald

THE COMPLEX procedure of building national marketing machinery under provisions of Bill 82, the Dominion Marketing Act introduced by the Liberals at the last session, will be tested by Canadian poultrymen.

It will be recalled that the insistent demands of the organized farmers for a real national marketing act forced the hands of the government



on the eve of elections. But instead of granting what the farmers had unanimously sought in the model bill presented by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, the Liberal Government conceded only a "second best".

Under the set-up envisaged by the new federal legislation, the provinces must first establish boards covering marketing within their own borders. The federal act then empowers them to get together and set up a central marketing agency for handling the product as it moves into interprovincial and export trade.

Great Doubt

There is a great deal of doubt in the minds of agricultural experts, to say nothing of farmers themselves, as to how this will work. Experience suggests that it is asking too much to expect pro-

vincial authorities to take the initiative in organizing national and export marketing—a job which is logically a federal responsibility and which can be more effectively handled from Ottawa by one act for the whole country rather than piece-meal by the ten provinces.

That is why the decision of the poultry producers to take major action in setting up an orderly marketing system for eggs and poultry is going to be followed with interest. This decision was taken by a conference of poultry producers held in Ottawa in late July and presided over by H. H. Hannam, president of the CFA.

First Step

First step in the program mapped out by poultrymen is to get the various provinces to set up marketing boards under their own provincial legislation. The national conference, with representatives of poultry producers from nine provinces, recommended that the provincial boards be granted certain powers, to be exercised or not as judgment dictates.

These powers would provide for the licensing within the provinces of all persons engaged in the production or marketing of poultry products; for the control of poultry products whether in domestic, interprovincial or export trade; for establishment of prices for poultry products; and for dele-

(Continued on page 7)

Election Fund Acknowledgments

Names of following contributors were not submitted to the Provincial Office during election campaign as contributions were not made direct.

\$20.00 - \$30.00—

D. R. Bebb, Joe Best, P. Rose, W. Cyre, J. Liss, A. Froebel, M. Meade.

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Recent Donation—
Paul Goldammer, \$5.00.

A Bit Of Nonsense

The last page in the world to look for humor, or anything human for that matter, is a financial page, but I found one there recently. It was the story of a banker, a clergyman and a labor man.

They were the sole survivors of a ship that was wrecked on a reef in tropical seas, not far from the mainland. With the tide rising they realized that it was necessary that one of them must swim ashore for assistance. None of them liked the ordeal in that shark-infested sea, so they cast lots and the banker was elected.

He started to swim and sharks appeared on one side of him. He kept on and they gathered on his left. Still swimming they flocked in front of him and then closed in behind. All looked so hopeless that the clergyman got down on his knees and prayed fervently.

Finally, the banker reached shore safely and aid was brought. "A miracle," cried the clergyman, "not a single shark attacked him." "That wasn't a miracle," said the labor man, "that was merely professional courtesy on the part of the sharks."

Louis Looney, M.P. (Libs)

HAVE PATIENCE MRS KELLY WHEN THE GREAT LIBERAL PARTY TAKES OFF THE RENT CEILING-THERE'LL BE SCADS OF PLACES TO RENT!



ASBESTOS IS "ALMOST COMPLETE MONOPOLY"

OTTAWA, (CPA).—Speaking before the arbitration board now looking into the asbestos mining situation in Quebec, Maurice Lamontagne, professor of Economics at Laval University, recently stated that the industry is an "almost complete monopoly".

Professor Lamontagne stated the industry is in a position to fix at will "conditions on the asbestos market."

C.C.F. Resents Exclusion

Development Of The Arts

Believing that political parties should take a lively interest in the development of the arts, of culture and of science, as an integral part of the national life, M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. National Leader, has written Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, chairman of the Royal Commission on the Development of the Arts, Letters and Sciences, expressing regret and protest that the Commission has decided not to hear representations from political parties or groups.

A Social Philosophy

"In modern complex societies, collective action through government is often necessary to stimulate progress in these fields, as in others," Mr. Coldwell said. "Furthermore, all political parties have their social philosophy, and therefore a distinctive attitude toward the relationship of the artist to society and of society to the creative citizens in it. I am therefore of the opinion that it is a great pity to exclude political parties from the opportunity of presenting their ideas on the important subject matter with which your Commission deals.

Would Like to Assist

"The party which I have the honor to lead has always given close attention to many of the subjects to which your Commission will give consideration. We would have welcomed the opportunity of presenting our point of view with

regard to the great need for a National Theatre, a National Library, and considerable more attention to the development of our National Art Gallery. We would also have welcomed the opportunity of thinking out, with the aid of the Commission, the vital problem of how to assist creative citizens in Canada to develop their talents without having to suffer hardship in the process, and the equally vital problem of how to bring the fruits of creative talent in the arts, literature and culture generally, to the people of Canada.

No Political Capital

"I can, of course, only speak for the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. I would agree immediately that there is no room for politics in the narrow sense in the kind of investigation which your Commission is making. I would certainly disapprove of any presentation which sought to enter into narrow political controversy, or to make political capital. But there is obviously room for the presentation of ideas by political parties which would apply their basic social philosophies to the problems with which your Commission is concerned.

"I therefore hope that your Commission may reconsider the decision of which I have been informed, and invite presentations from political parties on the same basis as other organizations of Canadian citizens."

Do You Want the C.C.F. to Grow?

- The Alberta C.C.F. will conduct a vigorous organization campaign in the next year—if C.C.F. members and supporters in the province so decide.
- The province will be divided into three organization zones, with an organizer in each.
- Contributions to the organization fund will be used in the zone in which the contributor lives.
- Members and supporters are being asked to make pledges now, payable in the next year, covering the amounts they are prepared to put into the organizing effort. No one is being asked to send money now, only pledges.
- If you want this job done, please fill in the coupon below with the amount you are prepared to contribute for organization in your zone in the coming year.

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I am prepared to contribute the sum of \$.....to maintain a C.C.F. organizer in this zone in 1950, payable as follows:

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CONFIRM C.C.F. VIEW ON TRANSPORTATION

OTTAWA, (CPA).—Evidence and proposals submitted to the Royal Commission on Transportation, now holding hearings in Eastern Canada, are providing weighty support for the C.C.F.'s transportation policy.

Within the space of two weeks, the following major proposals have been made:

1. The Liberal Government of the province of Prince Edward Island recommended the nationalization of the C.P.R.
2. The giant Maritime corporation of Dosco called for a central transportation agency fixing all transport rates—water, road and air, as well as rail.

Dosco's aim: "to preserve competitive relationships."

In reply to a news agency request for comment on the Dosco proposal, David Lewis, C.C.F. National Secretary, stated on August 3:

"It is comical to see a large capitalist corporation like Dosco blithely making a proposal which, if it came from a C.C.F. source, they would join in condemning.

Piece-Meal Recommendation

"Also, it is typical of a corporation like Dosco to make a purely piece-meal recommendation, thinking only of its own profits, and therefore talking only of freight rates and central control of them.

"It has always been the view of the C.C.F. that the only solution of the freight rate and similar problems is a national transportation policy co-ordinating all forms of transport. Only in that way would it be possible to take into account the rights and needs of the workers employed in all forms of transport and to pursue a transportation policy in the interest of the national welfare.

"On the question of constitutional amendment and the provinces, we would favor an arrange-

MAIL SERVICE TO CHINA

Surface mail, except parcel post, may now be sent to the Provinces of Fukien, Kwangsi, Kwangtung, Hunan, Ningsia, Kansu, Kweichow, Sikang, Sinkiang, Suiyuan, Szechwan, Tainghai, Yunnan and Taiwan.

Air Mail service is available only to the Provinces of Fukien, Kwangsi and Kwangtung.

Parcel post service is still suspended to all destinations in China.

Dr. Elvins Spencer is Research Co-ordinator

Announcement has recently been made by the Saskatchewan government of the appointment of Dr. Elvins Y. Spencer as co-ordinator of research for the Saskatchewan Research Council. Dr. Spencer is a member of the faculty of the University of Saskatchewan.

He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Spencer, formerly of Edmonton but now residing in British Columbia. For many years Mr. Spencer, Sr., represented the constituency of Battle River in the House of Commons where he was a prominent member of the "Ginger Group", and Mrs. Spencer will be remembered by readers of the People's Weekly as the author of "The Country Woman", a regular feature of this paper until the left for B.C.

ment for a national transportation policy to be made in consultation with the provinces and to be carried through on the basis of agreement with them for awhile before any major constitutional change is sought. Such a period could be used for gaining experience and meeting up with the technical as well as constitutional difficulties involved."

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The Facts On Saskatchewan's Plan

Government Car Insurance

So that readers may have the facts on Saskatchewan's Car Insurance plan, the People's Weekly is reproducing a pamphlet recently issued by the Saskatchewan Government Insurance Office. It is in answer to a circular, "For Your Information" distributed by the Dominion Board of Insurance Underwriters. Using the heading "The Symbol of Board Insurance, Sound Protection" the sheet issued from 388 St. James St. W., Montreal, is the "Number 1" issue and carries the date April, 1949, and has received wide distribution throughout Saskatchewan and other parts of Canada. The heading on the article used is "Coldwell's Misleading Statement" which was reprinted, "Courtesy of the British Columbia Financial Times." The following comments are made to clarify the position of the Saskatchewan Government Insurance Office on the points raised in the article:

"For Your Information"

(Board Insurance Version)
A deliberate attempt to deceive the people of Canada is the kindest thing that can be said about a recent statement of M. J. Coldwell, M.P., about the C.C.F. automobile plan in Saskatchewan. In an address made over the CBC network and later published in the C.C.F. news, Mr. Coldwell said "This \$6.00 charge bought more insurance than the privately owned companies would sell for several times that amount. Yet, the government-operated insurance plan in its first year of operation paid all benefits and there remained a fund of \$750,000.00."

The inference from this statement, of course, is that the \$6.00 fee not only paid all claims but left a healthy balance of three-quarters of a million dollars.

Obviously, there is something wrong with Mr. Coldwell's figuring. The only proof of this is a mere statement of the automotive vehicles registrations in Saskatchewan. Available figures would indicate that in the period of which he speaks, there were 106,329 passenger cars, 41,993 trucks, 11 buses, 1,000 motorcycles and 79 unspecified types of motor vehicles registered, a total of 158,512. If, as Mr. Coldwell infers, the insurance rate was \$6.00, then the insurance department would have received \$951,072. However, assuming that there were more drivers than vehicles, another \$100,000 might be added to the revenue. On this basis, the department's revenue would have been about \$1,151,072. And yet the net profit is supposed to have been \$750,000.00.

If Mr. Coldwell's figures are correct, and his inferences, the C.C.F. Saskatchewan Government is milking the people in its insurance scheme; it is making more than 75 per cent profit. The rates should be reduced immediately.

Mr. Coldwell said the "surplus of \$180,000 up to December 31, 1947, has been turned over to the government for the benefit of all citizens." Instead of reducing the insurance premiums the following year, as should have been done, the profits were turned into the general revenue of the government. This would indicate that the insurance scheme is considered a taxation, a revenue raiser, and does not follow the true insurance principles.

However, the above figures do suggest that either the C.C.F. insurance fund paid very few claims or that the average insured premium was much higher than the \$6.00 quoted by Mr. Coldwell.

Certainly the position of the government scheme was vastly different if one may believe Mr. Coldwell—that that of the private insurance companies operating that year in the same province. All the private companies operating in Saskatchewan together have a little over half a million dollars in earned premiums and they actually paid out 15 per cent more than they took in on commercial vehicle coverage and 12 per cent more on passenger vehicles.

Now then, did the government insurance scheme make such a huge profit as Mr. Coldwell claimed? One of the answers is that it paid few claims. The Dominion Superintendent of Insurance insists that property damage claims must be paid in full. However, the C.C.F. Saskatchewan Government avoids the federal ruling by using its government powers to lay down the principle that its own insurance scheme need not pay more than \$100.00 for property damage or collision coverage. In the "deductible" clause whereby the assured may decide he wants coverage over \$25, \$50, or \$100. Thus the Socialistic insurance scheme when it established a flat \$100 deductible clause on both property damage and collision insurance, made it possible to avoid payment on thousands of small claims. These claims were and are paid by the private insurance companies.

But the C.C.F. Saskatchewan Government went a step further. And it was quite a step. It ruled that the Government Insurance scheme would not pay any claim at all, if the party involved carried insurance in a private company, until all the claims covered by the private company's policy had been paid in full. This, of course, allowed the government scheme to escape the payment of many more "claims". The usual practice when two insurance companies carry insurance on any one risk is to pro-rate or divide the loss but the C.C.F. insurance scheme would have no part in this, choosing to renege on its just responsibilities.

(Continued on Page 7)

"For Your Information"

(Government Insurance Answers)
The statement quoted gives correct facts and was in reference to rate for private passenger cars in 1948.

The inference is correct. The premiums collected did pay all claims and left a healthy balance of \$1,085,000 at the end of three years which balance is held for the benefit of motorists and victims of auto accidents.

The article projects the total revenue to \$1,151,072. However, it failed to consider the fact that the rates for \$1.93 trucks were higher than \$6.00. As could have easily been ascertained, private passenger rates in 1948-49 were \$4.50 and \$6.00, and other rates of course varied depending on the use of such vehicles, tonnage and other factors. The writer should have known these facts as it is Board insurance practice to vary rates on trucks, etc. The facts are:

1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	Total
Premiums	1,500,948	1,457,271	1,545,862
Claims and Expenses	533,228	1,204,067	1,480,817
Surplus	767,720	253,204	65,045

The CBC speaker was using correct facts, but the inferences made by the Board writer were incorrect as the table above indicates. The rates and benefits have been altered three times in the light of experience.

The surplus referred to was the surplus on the general business of the Office and was quite apart from the Auto Accident Insurance Act fund. The Auto Accident Insurance Act is administered by the Office. All premiums are kept in a separate fund and all losses are paid from this fund. Any surplus is retained in this fund for the benefit of motorists.

The Office also does a large amount of general insurance business. Premiums from this business are kept in a separate fund. A surplus from general business of \$180,000 was turned over to the provincial Government.

Thus the whole argument is not based on facts as far as the Auto Accident Insurance Act is concerned. It is correct that profits on general business are turned over to the Government. It is a "principle of insurance" that profits made by Board companies go to a few. Government Insurance differs in that profits go to all the people.

An adequate explanation is given above which shows that the figures were correct, that claim and expense payments totalled over \$3,218,000 and that the premium quoted was correct.

If these statements are correct it would seem to indicate that the Government plan was sound insurance.

The statement "One of the answers is that it paid a few claims" is of course refuted by an earlier statement that over \$3,218,000 has been paid out. In regard to the \$100 deductible clause which applied to collision and property damage insurance, and now in the 1949-50 licence year, applies to fire and theft, the fact that such a deductible exists is correct. However, the statement that the deductible "made it possible to avoid payments on thousands of small claims" only tells part of the story. Thousands of claims for over \$100 are paid and it is estimated that close to 90% of the monetary loss suffered by motorists as a result of accidents is paid under the provisions of the Automobile Accident Insurance Act. Like private insurance companies the Office will sell property damage, fire and theft with no deductible. This is to accommodate less than 10% of motorists who feel they need such coverage; and Government Insurance rates for such coverage are far lower than private company rates.

It is correct that private insurance is primary until all insurance provided is exhausted. Then the Automobile Accident Insurance Act takes over. It is not correct that the plan permitted the Government Insurance Office "to renege on its responsibilities". Some Private Companies had been collecting full premiums from the insured and they were pro-rating losses with the Government Office.

Calling All Women

MRS. ANNA HILTON of Camden, N.J., is a member of the Textile Workers Union-CIO. She wants a textile worker a year ago. Her husband, a shipyard welder, averaged \$75 a week, enabling her to be a full-time housewife.

The Hiltons had great plans then; they had saved \$1,000 and were about to make a down payment on a house. What happened after that brought Mrs. Hilton to Washington to tell a Senate subcommittee what a serious illness can do to a family's savings; living standards, self-respect and plans.

At the same time, her story served as powerful testimony for a national health insurance system.

Last July, Anna Hilton's husband was rushed to the hospital with a ruptured appendix; generalized peritonitis developed. Eight months later, he was taken home an invalid, with only a slim chance of recovery.

\$5,725 Total

The Hiltons had voluntary health insurance—the Blue Cross hospital plan. It took care of 30 days' hospital expenses or a total of \$648.45. But the entire bill was \$4,508.80. Doctors' bills and medicine cost \$770 more.

Voluntary health insurance covered about one-eighth of the total cost. That's why Mrs. Hilton became a textile worker at Howland-Croft Mills.

That's why her 20-year-old son today is a shipyard worker in-

stead of a college student and her daughter, 17, is hunting a job instead of continuing her schooling.

Savings Gone

The Hiltons' \$1,000 nest-egg is gone; the hospital still has \$1,692.45 coming and the Hiltons are paying it out in \$5 a week installments. At this rate, they have 6½ years more to go. Exactly 54% of their weekly income is gobbled up by medical expenses.

With her husband bed-ridden, Mrs. Hilton will have to leave her job to nurse him full time; then the family income will drop even further.

Through the Union Organization for Social Service she got a hospital bed for her husband to use at home but "we had to go through humiliating red tape to get it from the welfare department," she said.

Mrs. Hilton told the Senate subcommittee, she hoped passage of Truman's national health insurance bill would be given serious consideration.

Utterly Inadequate

"From my own experience," she added, "I know voluntary Blue Cross plans are utterly inadequate to do the job and I'm certainly opposed to any pauper's test (as proposed by Sen. Taft) for receipt of medical care."

"We should get it as a right—through payroll taxes for health insurance—just like old age security."—Textile Labor.

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Carpenters & Joiners of America Local 1325, Edmonton, Alta., United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local 1325, 1010 Ave. N., 1st Floor, President, Charles D. Blair, 10226 107th Street; Fin. Sec., J. A. B. Smith, 11882 95A Street Business Agent, J. P. Craig, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers of America No. 120, United—Meets second Wednesday of each month in Labor Hall, President, Percy Williamson, 9545 106A Ave. Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. Smith 9817 98th Avenue.

FIRE FIGHTERS, No. 280, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF—Meets in No. 2 Fire Hall, President, A. J. G. Leander, 14850 - 101 Ave. Sec. Treas., J. Graham, 11847 - 92 St., Edmonton

UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA—Edmonton, Alberta.

Local 233 (Burns)—Second Tuesday of each month; U.P.W.A. Board Room—8:00 p.m.

Local 243 (Canada Packers)—First Monday of each month; Alberta Avenue Hall—7:00 p.m.

Local 246 (Holt's)—First Thursday of each month; Alberta Avenue Hall—8:00 p.m.

Local 248 (Galters)—Second Wednesday of each month; U.P.W.A. Board Room—8:00 p.m.

Local 250 (Horse Co-op)—First Saturday of each month; U.P.W.A. Board Room—10:00 a.m.

Local 300 (N.W. Mill)—Second Saturday of each month; U.P.W.A. Board Room—10:00 a.m.

Remember ... you saw it in the "People's Weekly", patronize our advertisers.

Government Car Insurance

(Continued from Page 6)

The C.C.F. scheme not only fails to assist the poor man who may have a property damage or collision claim of less than \$100, it refuses to acknowledge any claims until any private insurance company concerned has met its policy obligations in full. The government scheme in a claim where a private company is involved, will step in only after the private company has met its obligations, and it will only pay that portion of the claim over and above that paid by the private company. It takes a mind of the calibre of Ponzi to think up a jip scheme such as that.

The real facts, of course, despite Mr. Colwell's inference that the \$6.00 premium resulted in a 75 per cent profit, are that the average premiums paid the government scheme in Saskatchewan was much higher than Mr. Colwell's \$6.00. But even so, the government scheme did not meet its just obligations nor follow the practice of all private insurance companies.

Actually the Saskatchewan scheme, through its avoidance of its responsibilities, was able to show more profit in the one province than all the private companies were able to in the three provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.

It is but another repetition of the old, but oh so true, truth that you always get just that for which you pay. A cheap price always brings you shoddy goods.

The word "jip" is interesting. The Private Company having taken a full premium should give value for that premium. If Private Companies continue to sell insurance protection already provided by the Automobile Accident Insurance Act at excessive premiums, they should be prepared to meet their obligations.

This paragraph of the Board statement again repeats erroneous statements regarding rates. It is correct that the Government Insurance Office did "not follow the practice of all private insurance companies."

It was to protect Saskatchewan motorists from practices of private companies that the Automobile Accident Insurance Act was designed in order to provide insurance at a low cost, to give protection which would be adequate and would meet the needs of motorists, and would assure them of fair claim settlements.

The Board statement at first refutes the claim of a large surplus and then accepts the figure and says in effect "we didn't do so well". This may be because Saskatchewan people are buying more Government Insurance than ever before and the competition is becoming tough for Board Companies.

The value of the Automobile Accident Act is amply proven by its popularity in the Province of Saskatchewan, the increasing demand for similar coverage in other Provinces and its tremendous interest in the United States and other countries throughout the world.

Send Relief to Quake Victims



Salascan Indians help with the mammoth task of burying the more than 2,000 dead as a result of an earthquake in Ecuador. A \$5,000 contribution was sent to victims by the CIO Latin American Affairs Committee.

Architects Hit Radio Fare

'Pseudo-Romantic Drive'

MODERN RADIO came in for some hard-hitting criticism from the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada in its brief presented to the Massey Commission on the National Development of the Arts, Letters and Sciences.

"This Institute deplores the rank vulgarity and commercialism of the majority of radio programs," the Commission was told.

Pseudo-Romantic Drive

"Commercial advertising by radio is in many cases objectionable to the listener. Entertainment value caters to less than average intelligence. With few exceptions it is merely sales propaganda tagged on to nonsense or pseudo-romantic drive," according to spokesmen for the nation's 1,100 member architects.

They also had a word on who pays the shot for advertising:

Wasteful Advertising

"Wasteful competitive advertising is paid for by the public. As an instance, the soap manufacturers pay vast sums for radio advertising, resulting in diminishing returns to the manufacturer and hence diminishing returns to

the Government. In other words, so long as wasteful advertising is uncontrolled, the sufferers are the public or the Government, or both."

The Institute made some recommendations regarding radio. Topping the list was "Elimination of programs, whatever their origin, which underestimate the taste and capacity of the public, and impose standards based on appeal to the non-intelligent."

"In all consideration of future policy," the Commission was advised, "recognise that radio is today the greatest and most universal instrument of education, and that its use or misuse influences Canadian culture in all fields of Society."

STOCKS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS HIGHER

OTTAWA, (CPA).—Stocks of dairy products were somewhat higher on August 1, amounting to 56.6 million pounds as compared with 41.9 on July 1 and 45 million on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

On the other hand, cheese stocks showed a sharp drop from last year. This year's stock of 29.7 million pounds is down from 32.1 million on July 1, and down from 51.4 million pounds on August 1, 1948.

DBS also reports that creamery butter production dropped by 8.4% in July as compared with the same month last year.

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Building The Hard

(Continued from page 4)

gating to a central agency or board the necessary powers to facilitate the marketing of the product in interprovincial and export trade.

Disturbing Situation

Poultrymen have taken action at this time because they fear an emergency in the near future. There is great concern over the fate of the British contracts; and the conference urged that every effort be made for their continuance. But this concern extends to the possibility of a serious break in market prices. Equally disturbing are the extremely high prices

now prevailing for eggs: the conference strongly emphasized that what was needed in the industry was stability of prices to avoid fluctuations to extremes of high and low.

Before the storm breaks, poultrymen would like to establish a more stable and orderly marketing system. But the difficulties faced under the round-about procedure required by the federal marketing legislation will make their task a difficult, if not impossible one.

For example, within a few days of the decision made by the national poultrymen's conference, British Columbia producers decided that they didn't want a provincial marketing board. Their representa-

tives had shared in the national conference decision to seek provincial boards as the first step toward building interprovincial and export marketing machinery; but the B.C. provincial group backed out of the decision.

The Hard Way

Whither now? How many other provincial groups will change their mind, or merely mark time? How many who decide to go ahead will succeed in getting their old-line governments to pass the provincial legislation they seek? What variations will grow up in each province and the powers which it confers on any central agency? And so on.

If there's a hard way to build national marketing machinery, this seems to be it.

Professional and Business Directory

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Quebec Provincial

(Continued from Page 1)

tributed free from Provincial Police Headquarters. A special effort is apparently being made to rebuild their reputation in church circles; copies have been mailed to all members of the clergy in Montreal and neighboring regions.

But ostensibly the brochure is addressed to "the same population of our province" who "have the right to know the truth."

Mr. Jean Marchand, secretary of the Catholic Syndicates, has commented:

"Simply Disgusting"

"I have hastily read through the little brochure entitled 'The Provincial Police at Asbestos'. I have never seen such a collection of base calumnies and shameless lies. It is simply disgusting.

"The provincial police who have drawn up this filth hadn't the courage to sign their names. They had more courage in beating the workers with truncheons. They haven't any respect either for the clergy whose reputation they are besmirching or for the arbitration board now sitting in judgment on the causes of the asbestos strike.

"The CTCG (Catholic Syndicates) will reply, point by point, to the slanderous insinuations and statements of the provincial police."

In Saskatchewan

NAME DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

REGINA.—Appointment of T. J. Bentley, formerly of Swift Current, as director of staff training for the Saskatchewan government, has been announced by Premier T. C. Douglas.

In making the announcement, Premier Douglas pointed out that for the past three years the government had been giving increased attention to the problem of training government employees in the art of public relations.

"We believe," he said, "that there is a need for developing better relations between government employees and the general public whom they service. Just as people expect courtesy and efficiency when they do business with business firms, so the public have the right to expect courtesy and competence when they are dealing with the government."

More Courtesy-Conscious

It is the intention of the government to have a director of training in each department who will be responsible for the training of staff, both on technical subjects and in the art of good public relations. Mr. Bentley will co-ordinate the work of the personnel directors, said Mr. Douglas, with a view to making the entire government service "more efficient and more courtesy-conscious."

Wheat Pool Employee

Mr. Bentley was for many years an employee of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool at which time his work consisted mainly of public relations, including co-operative training of personnel. In announcing the appointment, Mr. Douglas said, "We are singularly fortunate in securing the services of a man of Mr. Bentley's calibre to do this very essential job. We are certain that the people of Saskatchewan will appreciate every effort which is made to give them the most competent and effective administration possible."

Mr.: "I miss the old cuspidor since it's gone."

Mr.: "You missed it before. That's why it's gone."

FORD CORPORATION FIGHTS JOBLESS PAY

The Ford Motor Company, one of the wealthiest corporations in the world, has gone to court in Virginia over the payment of a few dollars a week in unemployment compensation to its employees at a Norfolk assembly plant.

The Virginia plant was shut down after a strike closed the huge Detroit Ford plant in May.

Oil Sales Up

(Continued from Page 1)

year, but this is not an excessive summer accumulation to meet winter needs when production is lower.

Commenting on news stories suggesting that butter stocks are alarmingly high, one official stated bluntly: "They're barking up the wrong tree."

Another added, in explanation: "Normally the quantity of butter in storage would be ignored by the press. It's just because the government is holding the stocks this year. Some people don't like the idea and are trying to make political capital out of it."

50% of Capacity

Oil sales to date have run to about 35 million pounds. With an estimated 120 million production capacity, this means that the industry has run at only a little over 50% capacity so far. Restrictions on oil sales by many provinces have undoubtedly held consumption down.

On the other hand the drop in the price of butter resulted in an immediate increase in sales, it is reported. This suggests that butter's competitive position remains strong, and is reflected in increased consumption as soon as the price gap between it and oil narrows.

U.N. WILL TACKLE TRAFFIC PROBLEM

LAKE SUCCESS, New York—

Over a period of 10 years automobile accidents have accounted for the lives of some 300,000 citizens of the United States. In other parts of the world, a high percentage of all accidental deaths also involve motor vehicles, and millions are left permanently incapacitated as a result of such accidents.

Late this month, for the first time since 1931, the nations of the world will tackle the traffic problem on an international basis in a conference called by the United Nations to standardize highway regulations and draft a traffic code applicable to all the world.

Traffic experts of 70 countries and 17 international organizations are expected to meet in Geneva, Switzerland, under U.N. auspices to work out an acceptable set of regulations, covering standardized and easily discernible highway signs, more exact regulations governing the use of headlights, brakes and other motor vehicle appliances, as well as uniform requirements for the licensing of motor vehicle drivers.

The conference will revise previous international conventions on road and motor transport approved in 1926 and 1931.

According to present proposals, highway signs will bear easily recognizable pictorial warnings instead of the customary lettering because of language variations confronting motorists at almost every international frontier.

In addition to driving standards, the U.N. Road and Motors Transport Conference will also be concerned with standardization of the width and weight of vehicles, frontier formalities and other current road transport problems.

Discount U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

survey of "some of the best informed foreign observers of the British economic scene." His conclusion represents a "cross-section of the non-British opinion and includes views of some whose main business is to keep tabs on British recovery."

Unjust, unreasonable or irrelevant! Daniels provides the evidence to justify these adjectives:

Irrelevant

"In general these experts have concluded: first, that it is unfair to place the whole burden of blame for Britain's economic plight on the British Government, industrialists and workers; and second, that criticism of the Socialist-tinged policy of the British Labor government is largely irrelevant to the main issue of achieving a trade balance between the sterling and the dollar areas."

Economists generally agree, he reports, that Britain's fundamental difficulties are not new; there has been a growing disequilibrium between her exports and imports for 30 years. The new factor is the decline in dollar income of the sterling area.

But in this connection Daniels notes that the decline in manufactured exports from Britain herself is negligible: only \$18 millions from January to July. The great drop for the sterling area resulted "mainly from the fall in prices and sales of primary commodities from British colonial territories."

Blames U.S. Recession

He adds: "To a considerable extent the slump in commodity sales was a result of an American business recession, observers here believe."

On the charge regarding Britain's relatively low productivity, as compared with the United States, Daniels states: "The productivity of the British workers is rising at the rate of 5 or 6 per cent a year which is an exceptionally high figure." (Incidentally, it compares with 2 - 3% generally throughout western Europe.)

He concludes: "In so far as social services of the Labor Government are an addition to the tax burden, they may be hampering economic recovery."

"Otherwise foreign observers find it difficult to prove that the cost of social services, nationalization of basic industries and other Labor Government measures have had any discernible effect on the external trade problem."

"What they do know is that by nearly all indices Britain's recovery effort compares most favorably with that of other European countries."

PROBE WINS PLEA FOR AN INQUIRY

REGINA, (CPA).—Word has been received here by J. O. Probe, C.C.F. candidate for Regina City in the recent federal election, that his request to chief electoral officer Jules Castonguay for an inquiry into the election has been granted.

Mr. Probe lost to the Liberal candidate by less than 100 votes on the basis of official returns, but lost a considerable number of votes in a recount when several hundred ballots were rejected because they bore small pencilled figures.

If the inquiry shows cause for calling a new election, the field of four will probably be reduced to the two principal contenders, the Liberal and C.C.F. candidates. A Conservative and a Labor-Progressive candidate trailed badly in the June voting.

HIGH-PRICED PRESS AGENTS FOR THE A.M.A.

The American Medical Association has decided to place its whole campaign against health insurance in the hands of two high-powered press agents, Clem Whitaker and his wife, Leone Baxter, who, it is reported, are drawing down the tidy sum of \$100,000 a year.

War Earnings

(Continued from page 1)

ing rubber mountings for U.S. fighting planes, the Judge commented:

While People Sacrificed

"Men and women were uncompilingly permitting themselves to be drafted" for war work, other "women and even children were driving tractors in the hot sun" to produce food, and young men "were taken from their homes to face hardship and even death on distant fields."

Meanwhile H. C. Lord, the "Morale Algor" of the Lord company, drew salaries, profits and dividends running as high as \$160,000 a year, his son as much as \$135,000 and his wife just under \$50,000.

Profits to the company on Air Force contracts ranged from 42 to 808 per cent.

The Army and Navy sought to limit Lord's profit to 15 per cent, and when Lord refused to agree they ordered a change in the contracts. After this, the court found, Lord began cutting his shipments to plane makers.

The court ruled that the company should get a 10 per cent profit on its war work.

World Output Of

(Continued from Page 1)

livestock feed, and feed supplies are now more plentiful than at any other time since the war. This means that expansion in both livestock numbers and meat production is possible in Europe if weather remains normal. In Canada and the United States the supply of concentrate feed per animal is the highest on record.

Dropped Last Year

Only 10 to 12 per cent of the world's meat production enters international trade and of this quantity 80 to 85 per cent went to the United Kingdom in the prewar days and 60 per cent in 1948. The volume of shipments from the eight major meat exporters of the world—Argentina, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, Uruguay, the United States, Denmark, and Brazil—fell last year to about 16 per cent below the 1947 figure and to 10 per cent below the prewar average. The decline was greatest in Argentina and the United States, and the effects were felt most in the United Kingdom, by far the heaviest importer of meats. During the year the United States reverted to its prewar status as a net importer of meat.

A large proportion of the meat trade is conducted through bilateral trade contracts at negotiated prices. In 1948-49, the United Kingdom had contracts with all the major meat exporting countries except the United States, and most of the meat shipped by the exporting countries was covered by contracts with various importers. As a result, a world price for meat does not exist.

The world output of meat is expected to increase generally during the next two or three years, with the major increases occurring in Europe. If European countries reach expected levels of output, their production of meat will be near the prewar level by 1952-53.

Personal Stuff

(Continued from Page 1)

cance to the quarrel. It is the first break in the relations between the Soviet Union and its satellites. And it is not just a family row but one that is based on the unwillingness of a nation like Yugoslavia to be pushed around—especially a nation which thought enough of its freedom to put up a desperate fight throughout the war against Nazi Germany. But Gunther offers a warning to the United States in any approach it might make to Yugoslavia: Tito won't be pushed around by the western bloc, either.

I have just finished the chapters on Greece and Turkey. Neither are "behind the curtain", but they are in the picture when that part of the world is being examined. Greece is more of a satellite (of the United States) than is any of the Soviet satellites, according to Gunther's observations. In fact the Greek government is entirely at the mercy of the United States mission in the country and no "advice" given to the rulers of the country is ignored. Everything is in a bad mess in Greece. The United States is pouring millions of dollars into the country and has had of something it would like to let go but doesn't dare. It's a depressing story. Turkey is different and much more independent. There is terrible poverty in that country but Gunther thinks the Turks would fight any nation, east or west, which trespassed on its sovereignty. I'm only half way through the book. I may have more to say about it later.

What I really had in mind when I started this stuff, was to get your reaction on a "Book-of-the-Month" club of our own. If I thought there was sufficient interest in the project, I would undertake to obtain publishers' lists and review copies and arrange for the selection, by a committee of our own, of a book a month to which we would recommend to members of the club. The club could be composed of all P.W. readers who would agree to take say, four books a year. I think we could arrange to get a discount from the publishers big enough to allow the books to be sold below the regular retail price. If you are interested in such a scheme drop me a line and let me know. For country readers who are not close to libraries or bookstores I would think the scheme would prove useful and convenient. I am quite sure we could make selections that would be reasonably acceptable to all the participants in the project. Let's hear from you.

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